

Religious Department.

A BRIEF HISTORIC VIEW
OF THE
PROGRESS OF THE GOSPEL,
IN DIFFERENT NATIONS,
SINCE ITS FIRST PROMULGATION.

(Continued from our last.)

CENTURY V.

AT the beginning of the fifth century the Roman Empire was divided into two distinct sovereignties, under the dominion of Arcadius in the East, and of Honorius in the West. The confusions and calamities which, about this period, attended the incursions of the Goths, the temporary possession of Italy by Odoacer, and the subsequent establishment of the kingdom of the Ostrogoths, were undoubtedly prejudicial to the progress of Christianity.

The zeal of the Christian Emperors, more especially of those who reigned in the East, was, notwithstanding, successfully exerted in extirpating the remains of the Gentile superstitions; and the Church continued daily to gain ground on the idolatrous nations in the empire. In the East, the inhabitants of Mount Libanus and Antilibanus were induced, by the persuasions of Simeon the Stylite, to embrace the Christian Religion. By his influence, also, it was introduced into a certain district of the Arabians.

About the middle of this century, the Indians on the coast of Malabar were converted to Christianity by the Syrian Mar-Thomas, a Nestorian, who has been confounded by the Portuguese with the Apostle St. Thomas.* Some ecclesiastical writers, indeed, place the arrival of this missionary in India during the seventh century. But it is, perhaps, more correct to refer this latter event to the confirmation of the church already in a flourishing state, by the labours of two other Syrians Mar-Sapor and Mar-Perosis, during that century.† To these instances of the progress of Christianity in the East, may be added the conversion of a considerable number of Jews in the island of Crete, who had been previously deceived by the pretensions of the impostor Moses Credentius.—In the West, the German Nations, who had destroyed that division of the empire, gradually embraced the religion of the conquered people. Some of them had been converted to the Christian Faith before their incursions upon the empire; and such, amongst others, was the case of the Goths. It is, however, uncertain at what time, and by whose labours, the Vandals, Sueves, and Alans were evangelized. The Burgundians, who inhabited the banks of the Rhine, and who passed from thence into Gaul, received the Gospel, hoping to be preserved by its Divine Author from the ravages of the Huns. And, in general, these fierce and barbarous nations were induced to embrace the Christian Religion by the desire of living in greater security amidst a people who, for the most part, professed it; and from a persuasion, that the doctrine of the majority must be the best.

It was on similar principles that Clovis, king of the Salii, a nation of the Franks, whose kingdom he founded in Gaul, became a convert to Christianity, after a battle with the Alemanni in the year 496, in which he had implored the assistance of Christ. This prince, proving victorious, was baptized at Rheims by Remigius, bishop of that city; and the example of the king was immediately followed by the baptism of three thousand of his subjects. It is scarcely necessary to observe, that there was probably but little of conviction or sincerity in either.—In Britain, Christianity was almost extinguished by the predatory incursions of the Scots and Picts, and, afterwards, by the persecutions of the Saxons. The Christian Faith was, however, planted in Ireland by Palladius, and after him by Succathus an inhabitant of Scotland, whose name was changed to Patrick by Celestine the Roman Pontiff, from whom both these missions had proceeded. The latter of these pious and zealous preachers, who has been styled the Apostle of the Irish, arrived in Ireland in the year 432, and was so successful in his labors, that great numbers of the barbarous natives were converted to Christianity; and in the year 472, he founded the archbishopric of Armagh.

CENTURY VI.

The sixth century was distinguished by some further advances of Christianity both in the East and West. The Bishops of Constantinople, under the influence and protection of the Grecian Emperors, succeeded in converting some barbarous nations, inhabiting the coast of the Fæne Sea, amongst whom were the Abasgi,

whose country lay between the shores of that sea and Mount Caucasus. The Heruli, who dwelt beyond the Danube, the Alani, Lani, and Zani, together with other uncivilized nations, whose precise situation cannot now be accurately ascertained, were converted about the same time, during the reign of Justinian. In the West, Remigius, bishop of Rheims, was remarkably successful in Gaul, where the example of Clovis continued to be followed by great numbers of his subjects.

In Britain, the progress of Christianity was accelerated during this century by several favorable circumstances. By the pious efforts of Bertha, wife of Ethelbert, king of Kent, one of the most considerable of the Saxon Monarchs, the mind of the king became gradually well disposed towards the Christian Religion. At this auspicious period, A. D. 596, the Roman Pontiff, Gregory the Great, sent into Britain forty Benedictine Monks, at the head of whom he placed Augustin, prior of the monastery of St. Andrew at Rome. In conjunction with the queen, this zealous missionary succeeded in converting Ethelbert, together with the greater part of the inhabitants of Kent, and laid anew the foundations of the British Church.

In Scotland, the labours of Columban, an Irish Monk, were attended with success; and in Germany, the Bohemians, the Thuringians, and the Boii, are said to have abandoned their ancient superstitions, and to have embraced the Christian Religion. But this is a fact which is by no means undisputed.

Italy about the middle of this century sustained an entire revolution, by the destruction of the kingdom of the Ostrogoths under Narses, the general of Justinian. But the imperial authority was again overthrown two years afterwards by the Lombards, who, with several other German Nations, issued from Pannonia, and erected a new kingdom at Ticinum. During several years, the Christians in Italy were severely persecuted by these new invaders; but, in the year 587, Authasis, the third monarch of the Lombards, embraced Christianity as professed by the Arians, and his successor Agilulf adopted the tenets of the Nicene Catholics.

The cause, which principally contributed to the conversion of so many barbarous nations, was unquestionably the authority of their princes, rather than the force of argument or conviction. This appears from the little effect which was produced by the change of their religion on the conduct of the barbarians. It must, indeed, be confessed, that the knowledge which they at first obtained of the doctrine of Christ was extremely superficial and imperfect. In some it may, perhaps, reasonably be presumed, that the principles of Christianity were more deeply rooted, and were productive of salutary effects. But it is to be feared that the majority were Christians only in name. It should, however, at the same time, be remembered that even their slight acquaintance with our holy religion was productive of some beneficial change, and that a foundation was laid in their nominal subjection to Christianity for their gradual civilization and moral improvement.

CENTURY VII.

In the next century, Christianity was propagated with much zeal and success by the Nestorians, who dwelt in Syria, Persia, and India, among the fierce and barbarous nations who lived in the remotest borders and deserts of Asia. By the labours of this sect, the knowledge of the Gospel was, about the year 637, extended to the remote empire of China, the northern parts of which are said to have abounded with Christians before this century.*

In the West, Augustin labored to enlarge the boundaries of the Church; and by his efforts, and those of his brethren, the six Anglo-Saxon kings, who had hitherto remained in their Pagan state, were converted, and Christianity was at length universally embraced throughout Britain. Many of the British, Scotch, and Irish Ecclesiastics travelled among the Batavian, Belgic, and German Nations, and propagated Christianity among them. In these labors, Columban, an Irish Monk, St. Gall, one of his companions, St. Kilian, from Scotland, and the celebrated Willibrod, an Anglo-Saxon, with eleven of his countrymen, particularly distinguished themselves; Columban, among the Suevi, the Boii, the Franks, and other German Nations; St. Gall, among the Helvetii, in the neighborhood of the lakes of Zurich and Constance; St. Kilian, among the eastern Franks near Wurzburg; and Willibrod among the Frieslanders, great numbers of whom embraced the Christian Faith, in consequence of the pious exertions of these laborious missionaries. Willibrod was ordained bishop of Williburg, now Utrecht, by the Roman Prelate, and labored in his diocese till his death; while his associates spread the light of Divine Truth through Westphalia and the neighboring countries. During this century, according to some au-

thors, Bavaria received the Gospel, by the ministry of Robert, bishop of Worms.

But amidst these numerous accessions to the Christian Church in the West, a formidable enemy suddenly appeared in the East, by whose successful tyranny Christianity began to be depressed, and at length became totally extinguished in several of its most extensive provinces. This was the celebrated Arabian Impostor, Mohammed, who, about the year 612, amidst the corruptions and dissensions of the Eastern Church, undertook the bold project of subverting the Christian Religion and the Roman Power; and who within the space of twenty years actually succeeded, by artifice and by the force of arms, in imposing both his doctrine and his authority on multitudes in Arabia, and several adjacent countries. After the death of Mohammed, in the year 632, his followers, animated by a spirit of fanatical zeal and fury, and assisted by the Nestorian Christians, extended their conquests to Persia, Mesopotamia, Chaldaea, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, and the whole extent of the northern coast of Africa, as far as the Atlantic Ocean. In the year 711, the Saracens crossed the sea which separates Spain from Africa, defeated the army of the Spanish Goths, overturned the empire of the Visigoths, and took possession of all the maritime coasts of Gaul, from the Pyrenean Mountains to the Rhone; whence they made frequent incursions, and committed the most destructive ravages in the neighboring countries. The rapid progress of these formidable invaders was, at length, checked by the celebrated Charles Martel, who gained a signal victory over them near Tours, in the year 732. During these destructive incursions of the Saracens, Christianity, in those countries which were the seat of their devastations, was necessarily obstructed in its progress, and in some places it was even altogether extirpated. These, however, were not the only calamities which the Church suffered during these disastrous times. About the middle of the eighth century, the Turks, the descendants of a tribe of Tartars, rushed from the inaccessible wilds of Mount Caucasus, overran Colechia, Iberia, and Albania, pursued their rapid course from thence into Armenia, and after having subdued the Saracens, turned their victorious arms against the Greeks; whom, in process of time, they reduced under their dominion. During the last twenty years of this century, the provinces of Asia Minor, which had been the splendid scene of the first Christian Triumphs, were ravaged by the impious arms of the Caliphs, and the inhabitants oppressed in the most barbarous manner.

CENTURY VIII.

While, however, the success of the Mohammedan arms was thus subjecting so large a part of the Eastern Empire, and obscuring as far as their influence extended, the glory of the Christian Church, the Nestorians of Childea carried the faith of the Gospel, such as they professed, to the Scythians or Tartars, who were seated within the limits of Mount Imau.

In Europe, several unlightened nations were during the eighth century, brought to the knowledge of Christianity. The Germans, who with the exception of the Bavarians, the East Frieslanders, and a few other nations, had hitherto resisted every attempt to instruct them, were at length converted to the faith of Christ, by Winfrid, an English Benedictine Monk, and afterwards known by the name of Boniface. By the indefatigable exertions of this celebrated missionary, the Christian Religion was successfully propagated throughout Friesland, Hesse, Thuringia, and other districts of Germany. During the same period, Corbinian, a French Benedictine Monk, labored assiduously among the Bavarians. Runold, a native either of England or Ireland, travelled into Lower Germany and Brabant, and diffused the truths of Christianity in the neighborhood of Mechin. Firmin, a Gaul by birth, preached in Alsace, Bavaria, and Switzerland. Liefuyn, a Briton, labored with the most ardent zeal, though with but little success, to convert the Belgic and other neighboring nations; whilst Willibrod, and others, persevered in the work which they had so happily begun in the preceding century. To the account of the accessions to the Christian Church during this century must finally be added the conversion of the Saxons, a numerous and formidable people who inhabited a considerable part of Germany, and of the Iluns in Pannonia, by the warlike zeal of Charlemagne. The violent methods, which were used by this great prince, for the accomplishment of his design, destroy both the merit and genuineness of his success, although the ultimate effect of it undoubtedly tended to the propagation of Christianity.

* To avoid breaking the thread of the narration, the Author has here pursued the history of the Saracenic Conquests through the following century.

† This expression comprehends Turkistan and Mongul, the Usbeck, Kalmyck, and Nagain Tartary, which were peopled by the Bactrians, Sogdians, Gandari, Sacæ, and Massagetes.

(To be continued.)

Miscellany.

THE following Extracts will convey to our readers a correct idea of the ground of the various Bible, Missionary, and Tract Societies throughout the world.

BIBLE SOCIETIES.

The broad ground of all Bible Societies is thus described by the "British and Foreign Bible Society in their original Prospectus. "In the execution of our plan," say they, "we propose to embrace the common support of Christians at large, and invite the concurrence of persons of every description, who profess to regard the Scriptures as the proper standard of faith.

TRACT SOCIETIES.

The following is the Address annexed to the last Annual Report of the Committee of the "Religious Tract Society" in Great-Britain, a summary account of which was given in our first number.

"The Committee of the 'Religious Tract Society,' observe, with the most lively satisfaction and gratitude, that the Principles upon which this Institution is founded, and the manner in which they have been exemplified, have commended themselves to the affectionate attention and the zealous co-operation of their Christian Brethren of various denominations; and that Auxiliary Societies have been formed, and are now forming, in different parts of the United Kingdom, for the purpose of assisting the funds and circulating the Tracts of the Parent Institution.—They are hence strongly induced to comply with the suggestions which have been received from several highly respected friends; and in consonance therewith to publish this official Statement and Declaration of what they consider to be the Fundamental Principles on which the Religious Tract Society has been established, and of the measures which have uniformly been pursued to insure a consistent and unvarying exemplification of those principles, in the different operations of this most important Institution.

"In the plan of the Institution, it is denominated 'The Religious Tract Society;' and in the publication which stands at the head and front of its volumes, the nature and qualities of the Tracts to be circulated, are thus described.—'They should consist of Pure Truth. This flowing from the sacred fountain of the New Testament, should run from beginning to end; uncontaminated with error, undisturbed with human systems; clear as crystal, like the river of life. There should be nothing in them, of the shibboleth of a sect; nothing to recommend one denomination or throw odium on another; nothing of the acrimony of contending parties against those that differ from them; but pure good-natured Christianity, in which all the followers of the Lamb, who are looking for the mercy of the Lord Jesus Christ unto eternal life, can unite with pleasure, as in one great common cause. Nor should any worldly scheme be interwoven with the truth, nor attempted to be concealed under its folds. Here should not be seen the slightest vestige of any carnal end, in any form or for any purpose, however laudable some may think it; nothing but Divine Truth, unmingled, unadulterated, pure as it came from Heaven, and fit for the whole human race to imbibe."

"The Committee cannot give a more concise and correct designation of the Religious Tracts which the Society adopt and distribute, than the foregoing paragraph furnishes. But, by way of explanation they will add, that, by Pure Truth when not expressed in the words of Scripture, they refer to those evangelical Principles of the Reformation, in which Luther, Calvin, and Cranmer were agreed; and to that system of Doctrine and of Scriptural interpretation which is comprised in the "Harmony of the Confessions of the Reformed Churches, both at home and abroad." On this large portion of common ground, which the Churchman, the Dissenter, and the Foreigner jointly occupy, they conceive that Christian Union, may be established and strengthened; Christian Affection excited and cherished; and Christian Zeal concentrated, and rendered proportionably effective.

The Committee indulge a hope that they have satisfactorily described the common ground of Scripture Principles which is occupied by the supporters of the Religious Tract Society; and that the spirit of conciliation by which its members are actuated, and the precise and exclusive Objects to which their operations are directed, are not less satisfactorily defined and explained. These Scriptural Principles, this Christian Spirit, and these legitimate and important operations, constitute the Bond of Union, affection, and exertion, of the Religious Tract Society. It has been, and ever will be, the most conscientious, the most willing, and the most earnest endeavor of the Committee to preserve this holy Bond from violation; and they have no hesitation in declaring; that if at any time, or under

any circumstances, they should knowingly suffer a Tract to emanate from this Institution, which should include sentiments hostile to the Principles on which it is founded, or to the character or discipline of any of the denominations of Christians of which its various members are composed, such conduct would be a violation of the duties and obligations which they owe to the Society at large, and to their Christian Brethren individually, who constitute its strength, its ornament, and its efficiency.

"To insure a consistent and unvarying exemplification of the Principles above referred to, has ever been the duty and the cordial endeavor of the Committee; and there has been such a perfect understanding of these Principles, as they relate to Doctrinal Sentiments and to the Bond of Union which connects the Members of this Institution in affection and exertion, that their endeavors have been easy to themselves, and have been acknowledged to be satisfactory to the Society at large.

"The measures which have been pursued to ensure these harmonious operations, and to produce these happy results, chiefly have respect to the Constitution of the Committee, and to the mode and spirit of its deliberations and decisions. As the Society is composed of Members of the Church of England, and of Dissenters of several denominations, the Committee has been assimilated to this leading and characteristic feature of the Institution ever since its establishment; and this measure has been attended with the utmost cordiality of operation, and been productive of the most pleasing effects.

"The spirit in which the deliberations of the Committee are conducted, does not partake of the wariness of suspicion, or of the irritations of jealousy. Whenever a Tract is proposed and read, or when any measure is brought forward, each Member of the Committee is expected to deliver his opinion, with reference to a determination thereon; and a free conversation is thus excited, by which the feelings and sentiments of every individual are elicited, on the subjects under consideration. By these means, the Committee are prepared for a decision, with respect to the merits of the case before them; and at the same time acquire a knowledge of the impressions which it has made on the mind of each person; and the decision is grounded, rather on the general favor or opposition which the subject has met with, in the course of previous discussion, than upon the result of a mere numerical division.

"Finally, The Committee are convinced, that the conscientious and unvarying regard which they have ever manifested for the Scriptural Principles upon which the Religious Tract Society has been established, in connexion with the liberal and ingenious spirit which has pervaded their deliberations and decisions, have tended to preserve the purity and impartiality of the Tracts which have been published; and have also constituted the best and most effective check that can be provided against the introduction of any thing offensive. And they are also persuaded, that a constant and faithful regard to these principles, and an earnest endeavor to preserve and cherish the pure and peaceful spirit of Christianity, in all their deliberations and decisions, will be the likeliest means of securing the approbation of the Society at large;—of fulfilling its benevolent plans, and of accomplishing its most enlarged objects."

MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

From the very nature of the thing, every Missionary Society must be conducted on the principles of some particular denomination; yet the following Extracts evince that the most perfect harmony may subsist between the different Societies.

BAPTISTS.

In a Circular Letter of the "Baptist Missionary Society" in Great-Britain, are the following truly Catholic and Christian sentiments.

"That we may act with fairness and candor towards Christians of other denominations, employed in the same general cause, we would remark, that there are several other Societies engaged in spreading the Gospel in foreign parts, to all of which we earnestly wish the greatest prosperity.

"[After enumerating the different Missionary Institutions, the paper closes thus.]

"Now we wish our Colleagues not to attempt urging any persons to subscribe to our Mission, whose connections would naturally lead them to give the preference to either of these Societies: whatever is voluntarily offered we thankfully receive, but we would not indulge for one moment, any desire to advance our own interest at the expense of others. If we had richer funds, and fewer calls for money than they, we should be glad to aid any of these excellent Institutions."

CHURCHMEN.

The "Church Missionary Society" their last Annual Report, thus express

* See Asiatic Researches, vol. vii. Account of the St. Thome Christians on the coast of Malabar, by F. Wiede, Esq.

† It is probable, however, either that the Christians on the coast of Malabar, or some others in the peninsula, were converted at an earlier period than is here assigned: as ecclesiastical history reports, that St. Bartholomew and Pantenus preached there; and, that, at the council of Nice, in the year 325, a bishop from India was amongst the number which composed that respectable

their feelings towards the Missionary Societies of other denominations.

"The Society disavows all idea of depreciating other Institutions in the Church, it enters into no hostile array against other bodies of Christians. Where the Doctrines and Discipline of the Christian Church come into question, they wish to act with those who entertain similar views on those subjects with themselves: they are conscientious Churchmen, and they would act as consistent Churchmen; but they can gladly see, and they do gladly see, other denominations of Christians humbly exerting themselves according to their views; and they heartily bid such God speed! They would adopt and recommend the excellent spirit of the Baptist Missionary Society, in a paper circulated by them.

"The union of such Christians in distinct bodies, as can act together without any dereliction of principle, or mutual suspicion and jealousy, lays the foundation for the maintenance of candor and good-will among all such bodies, while they are stimulating their respective communions to exertions at home, and striving to be foremost in the race of Christian Charity toward the Heathen World.

"It is undoubtedly true," as Dr. Buchanan has well observed, "that not only the unlearned, but the most learned and pious persons in the visible church esteem their own particular communion to be the wisest, purest, best. And though many things must suggest to them that such an opinion cannot be perfectly just, yet the partiality for their own denomination, being fostered from infancy, grows to a constitutional predilection, and cannot be overcome. This state of things, whatever be its inconvenience, hath these advantages: First, It is of use, To demonstrate to the Christian his infirmity of judgment, and to intimate to him how remote he is from perfection in his present state; and whether he choose to acknowledge his prejudice and weakness, or not, others will impute them to him as long as he lives. Secondly, To excite different bodies to emulation in good works, of which we have had recently some examples. And, Thirdly, To carry on, by various, and perhaps by the most prompt means, the work of the ministry, toward the full extension and final establishment of the kingdom of Christ upon earth. By different classes of workmen the work is expedited; as it were by a division of labor. Besides, more interest is created when there appears a kind of propriety in the work; and more energy is excited when the attention is confined to the operations of a single body of men. At this very time, some societies are so intent on their own work, that they do not well know what the rest are doing."

METHODISTS AND INDEPENDENTS.

At a late meeting for the formation of Methodist Missionary Society for the District of Leeds in England, at which several Ministers of Independent Congregations were present, the same liberal sentiments were interchanged.

"In the course of the meeting the Rev. Mr. Eccles, Minister of an Independent Congregation, expressed for himself and his friends their approbation of the Society then forming by the Methodists, which they did not view as a rival establishment, but as connected with the common cause in which they were themselves embarked. This liberal sentiment evidently met with a correspondent feeling in the assembly; and when toward the close of the meeting, Mr. Eccles had a second time spoken to the same purpose, he was assured that the persons concerned for the Methodist Missions most cordially and fervently desired the success of all other Missionary Institutions, among all denominations of Christians."

The propriety of this liberal spirit was also very happily explained and enforced by a Speaker at the formation of the Bristol Church Missionary Association.

"Nor, in inciting and urging our fellow-members of the Church to take their share in these best efforts of Christian Charity, do we imply any desire of hostility to other Christian Bodies. We are united together in a society, because we can thus act with more consistency of character and with more cordiality of affection, than by connecting ourselves with any other denomination of Christians. In one grand institution, the British and Foreign Bible Society, all sincere Christians can act together, without any dereliction of principle or sacrifice of consistency; but while we remain imperfect creatures, our views of the doctrines and discipline of the Christian Church will so differ, that it is impossible consistently and heartily to unite in one general effort for the attainment of any object, in which those doctrines and that discipline come at all into question. But where there cannot be unity in operation, there may be unity in affection. We will rejoice in the prosperity of all similar institutions. We will sympathize with their sorrows. We will aid them in their difficulties. And in this way candor and charity will have their best exercise."

THE CRUELTY OF HINDOO SUPERSTITIONS.

"About the year 1796, the following most shocking and atrocious murder was perpetrated, under the notion of a religious observance, at Mugilupoor, about a day's journey south from Calcutta. A

Bramin of that place dying, his wife went to be burnt with the body. All the previous ceremonies were performed: she was fastened on the pile, and the fire was kindled. The pile was by the side of some brush-wood, and near a river. It was at a late hour when it was lighted, and the night was very dark and rainy. When the fire began to sear this poor woman, she contrived to disentangle herself from the dead body, crept from under the pile, and hid herself among the brush-wood. In a little time it was discovered that only one body was on the pile. The relations immediately took the alarm, and began to hunt for the poor wretch who had made her escape. After they had found her, the son dragged her forth, and insisted upon her throwing herself upon the pile again, or that she should drown or hang herself. She pleaded for her life, at the hands of her own son, and declared she could not embrace so horrid a death. But she pleaded in vain! the son urged that he should lose his caste; and that, therefore, he would die, or she should. Unable to persuade her to hang or drown herself, the son and the others then tied her hands and her feet, and threw her on the funeral pile, where she quickly perished!"

Ward's Account of the Hindoos.

ACCOUNT OF ABDOL MESSE, A Converted Mahometan, now employed in Hindoostan, as a Catechist or reader, by the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East.

The subject of this Memoir was born at Delhi. His original name was Shekh Salih. His father is considered a learned man, and gains a livelihood by teaching children. Shekh Salih was instructed by his father, and made considerable proficiency both in the Persian and Arabic Languages.

When he was about twenty-one years of age (he is at present thirty-six), he came with his father to Luknow, in quest of employment; and, after some time, became Moonshee, first to an English Merchant, and then to an Officer in the East-India Company's service. At this time Abdool was so zealous a Mussulman, that he induced a Hindoo Servant of the above Officer to become a Mahometan. The master finding some fault with him for his officiousness, he was so offended as to leave his employ, and return to Luknow, with a determination of having no more communication with the British. After this he engaged in a variety of pursuits, and visited different parts of the country, being always very attentive, and endeavoring to render others so, to the Mahometan Observances.

At length, after having been about a year in some situation under the Nabob of Luknow, he went into the Mahratta Country, and engaged as a trooper in the service of Ibrahim Ali Khan, one of the chieftains of the Javdupore Rajah. It is to be observed, that Indian Soldiers of this description answer more to English Yeomanry than dragoons. Each man finds his own horse and accoutrements, and is at liberty to leave the service whenever he pleases.

This step Abdool speaks of as the beginning of God's mercy to him; for, while under the command of Ibrahim Ali Khan, Meer Khan, another chieftain, at that time in the service of the same Rajah, was sent to murder Rao Seivae Sing, the rival of the Javdupore Rajah. This transaction is well known in India. Meer Khan swore on the Koran that he came to mediate a peace between his employer and the Rao, whom he no sooner decroyed into his tent, than, having gone out on some pretence, he caused the cords of it to be cut, and ordered his attendants to stab the visitors involved in its folds. The ill-fated Rao cut his way through the folds of the tent with a dagger, and bravely defended himself until overpowered by numbers: his head was severed from his body; and, after being carried about in triumph, was sent to the Rajah. The Seivae Sing, Abdool relates, was a young man of very interesting appearance; and pity for his untimely death, with the horror excited by the sight of his head exposed as a spectacle, raised a feeling of disgust at the perfidy of mankind. Abdool had hitherto been a stranger to such treachery; and considering, as he says, that he himself was liable to be made the executioner of equally inhuman measures, he resolved on quitting the army, and earning his bread in some peaceful way, by any labor however degrading. This determination he put in practice; and, returning to Luknow, supported himself by preparing green paint.

At the end of about a year, Abdool went to Cawnpore to visit his father, at that time engaged as private tutor in the house of a rich native, who lived in the premises next to those of the Rev. Henry Martyn. He here heard of Mr. Martyn's preaching to the poor natives, who assembled on the lawn before his house on Sundays. He determined to go, as he expressed it, to see the sport. Mr. Martyn was explaining the Commandments to the people, when Abdool went to hear; and he was struck with the observations that were made, and considered them as both reasonable and excellent. He had previously been perplexed about the contradictions maintained by the different Mahometan Sects, and this Christian Instruction appeared to him better than any he

had as yet received! He told his father what opinion he had formed, and begged him to get him some employment at Cawnpore, where he might hear more of these things. His father was acquainted with a friend of Sabat, who was then living with Mr. Martyn; and, through this friend, Abdool was engaged, in May 1810, to copy Persian Writings for Sabat. He obtained a lodging on the premises, without making known his wishes. Here he had many opportunities of obtaining the information which he desired, particularly by inquiring of the native Christian Children the subjects of the lessons which they had learned in school; and, by this mode, he was enabled to gain some insight into Divine Truth.

When Mr. Martyn had finished his translation of the New Testament into Hindoostanee, the book was given Abdool to bind. This he considered as a fine opportunity, nor did he let it slip. On reading the word of God, he discovered his state, and perceived therein a true description of his own heart. He soon decided in favor of the Christian Religion; but still concealed what was passing within him, till Mr. Martyn being about to leave Cawnpore, on account of his health, Abdool could no longer refrain from asking his advice with respect to his future conduct, earnestly desiring, at the same time, to be baptized. It was agreed that he should go down to Calcutta with Sabat and Mr. Martyn, from whom he received a solemn warning of the danger of a false profession. During the short period of Mr. Martyn's stay at Calcutta, he was not entirely convinced of this man's real change of heart; recommending him, therefore, to the notice of the late Rev. David Brown, he departed without gratifying Abdool's wish for baptism. After five months' further delay, Mr. Brown, having observed his conduct, and being satisfied with it, baptized him in the Old Church, on Whit Sunday, 1811.

On this occasion Mr. Brown wrote to a friend: "On Sunday last, I publicly baptized Shekh Salih. It was a most solemn and heart-affecting occasion. Private notice was given, that it would be in the afternoon. Good people of all ranks attended; and, in the evening, I preached on the subject. This has made a very serious impression at Calcutta. I have had great satisfaction in the event. The circumstances of his case were remarkable. May we every Whit Sunday witness similar wonders of grace! I made full investigation, and was thoroughly satisfied with the Shekh's account of his conversion. His Christian Name is Abdool Messe, 'Servant of Christ'; a particular circumstance leading to the selection of that name."

From this period, he was noticed by some among Mr. Brown's congregation, and gained from their instruction a growing acquaintance with his own fallen state, and the remedy provided for it through the Saviour. Abdool himself expresses a decided persuasion that his baptism was attended with a peculiar blessing: although, before that time, he had learned, in general, that he was a fallen and sinful creature, yet now he began to account himself in every respect a sinner, and his humility and circumspection have been in proportion to his increasing knowledge of himself, together with his clearer and more enlarged views of the Gospel.

It has been his custom, of late, to preach on the Sabbath-days at the house of M. De R. to a number of poor native Christians and others, who assemble there weekly for instruction. His method was to note down, at large, hints suggested by a friend; being unacquainted, as he said, with the analogy of Scripture, and being afraid to teach what he did not thoroughly understand. From these notes the writer of this has heard him preach in a very feeling and forcible manner, to the evident conviction of his hearers. Of these, five Mahometans were so far impressed as to desire baptism, which, after a probation apparently satisfactory, was granted them, though their subsequent conduct has not answered the expectations that were formed at the time. From Whit Sunday 1811, till last July, Abdool continued to reside in Calcutta. Much opposition he met with from the Mahometans, who made him many offers of money, &c. if he would renounce Christianity or leave the place. Twice, on frivolous pretences, he was summoned before the British Magistrate, and discharged with costs. Under these circumstances, his temper has appeared to great advantage, and invariably such as one should have wished. To put an end to these vexations, he was advised to remove to Chinsurah in July, where his conversation and example produced a good effect on many, especially on a Roman Catholic Portuguese, and the son of an Armenian Priest, who have both expressed an intention of following him up the country, that they may enjoy his company and partake of his labors. "So often have I been deceived by these people, that I almost fear to speak decidedly of any of them: but I know, where the Spirit of God vouchsafes to enlighten the mind and sanctify the heart, the work will stand; and, judging from present appearances, I should be more disposed to fear for myself than for Abdool. I keep a journal of his public labors, which, should it please God to bring us to the end of our journey, I will send you. He has several native children

in the boat with him, whom he teaches, as we go along, to read, and to learn passages of the Scripture by heart; and when the natives argue with him about caste, he sometimes asks the children if they remember any passage of Scripture in answer, which one or other of them usually does, to the admiration of the poor ignorant people. He has composed many hymns to native measures, which he sings with the Christian Children and Servants after we come to the night; and often, during the darkness and stillness of the evening, he and his little church in the boat make these sandy plains and lonely wilds echo with the Beloved Name. I often, in reference to these things, think on Isaiah xxxv. 1, 2.—But let me be sober, and watch unto prayer, that He with whom is the residue of the Spirit would be pleased to perfect that which is lacking in us, and, for the glory of his own Name, bring forth judgment unto victory. Dec. 17, 1812. D. C.

Journal of Congress.

FOURTEENTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

The business before the Senate is yet of a private nature merely. Nearly all the measures likely to occupy the attention of Congress at this session are more or less connected with the Public Revenue, and are therefore required by the Constitution to be originated in the popular branch of the Legislature. This is the reason why the Senate has at present no business before it, except in an incipient state.—*Intel.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3.

Among other petitions presented this day, was one from Capt. Stewart, late of the Constitution frigate, praying that the value of the British ship *Levant* captured by the above vessel, sent into a port of Portugal and there recaptured, may be paid to himself, his officers and men: Another was from Mr. McCaully, prize agent of the *Syren*, praying to be paid for a vessel captured during the late war with Tripoli and taken into the service of the U. S.

A bill for the relief of G. S. Wise, purser of the late sloop of war *Wasp*, was read twice.

A statement of Navy Contracts made in 1815, were received from the Secretary of the Navy.

The estimates of the Expenses of Government for 1816, was received from the Treasury, and referred.

The Committee of Commerce and Manufactures were instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing by law a port of entry at Louisville, Kentucky.

The discussion on the subject of Military Academies eventuated in the determination to establish one at Knoxville Tennessee (Number of Cadets, 600.)

THURSDAY, Jan. 4.

A resolution was passed for requesting of the President information on the subject of the affair of Dartmoor prison.

Mr. King of Mass. offered for consideration the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the U. S.

This proposition was agreed to without a division.

Commerce with Great-Britain.

The house, according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for carrying into effect the stipulations of the Treaty of Commerce with G. Britain.

The bill provides,

1. That the duties on British goods imported from G. Britain or Ireland into the U. S. shall be the same, whether they are imported in British or Am. vessels.

2. That the tonnage and other duties on British vessels coming to the U. S. from G. Britain or Ireland, shall be the same as those on vessels of the U. S.

3. That the same bounty shall be allowed on the exportation of any article, the growth, produce or manufacture of the U. S. to G. Britain or Ireland in British as in American vessels.

4. That the drawback on the re-exportation of British or Irish goods shall be the same, whether they were originally imported in British or Am. vessels.

5. The bill provides for the repeal of all acts of Congress inconsistent with the provisions of this bill; and

6. That the act shall take effect from 23d of Dec. 1815, and continue in force till the 3d of July, 1819.

Mr. Forsyth, (Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations) then moved, that the first section of the bill be so amended as to confine the equalization of duties to British goods imported to the U. S. directly from G. Britain, which was agreed to.

The committee then rose and reported the bill and amendment to the house.

The amendment being under consideration, was opposed by Mr. Milner on the ground that no such distinction was made in the Treaty.

Mr. Forsyth replied that such a regulation would be perfectly consistent with those general features of reciprocity which pervaded the whole instrument.

Mr. Milner maintained that the letter of the treaty must be observed, and that nothing ought to be taken from it by inference, &c. To give time to consider this subject, he moved an adjournment, which was agreed to.

reference, &c. To give time to consider this subject, he moved an adjournment, which was agreed to.

FRIDAY, Jan. 5.

Mr. Pickens of N. Carolina, offered a resolution for taking the steps necessary for amending the Constitution, so that the Representatives in Congress and the Electors of President and Vice-President should be chosen in each State by districts.

The House, then resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole on the bill for carrying into effect the commercial convention with G. Britain.

Mr. Forsyth, first attempted to vindicate the propriety of the amendments, and supposed they were warranted by a correct construction of the convention.

Mr. Robinson (of Louisiana) was decidedly of a different opinion; and further, supposed that such a construction would be very injurious to the commercial interests of the United States; and that the abolition of the discriminating duties and tonnage was intended by the parties to extend, not only to direct, but also to the indirect trade to and from the two countries.

Mr. Gaston (of North-Carolina) was of the same opinion; and demonstrated the inexpediency and error of attempting to legislate at all upon the subject; that this treaty was, by the constitution of the United States, the supreme law of the land; that, as it required no law for the purpose of making appropriations to carry it into execution, it was absurd to make another upon the subject; that there would be as much propriety in making a law to-morrow to execute a law passed this day; that in determining upon adopting or rejecting the amendments, agreed to by the committee of the whole, the House must necessarily exercise their opinions upon the provisions of the treaty, which by the constitution they had no right to do, and which was solely the right of the treaty making power, viz. the President and Senate. He therefore, to get rid of the bill, moved an indefinite postponement. Mr. Pickering supported Mr. Gaston's motion. Mr. Wright (of Maryland) was of the same opinion.

Mr. Tucker, for the purpose of further consideration, moved that the motion for an indefinite postponement lie on the table, which was agreed to.

MONDAY, Jan. 8.

NATIONAL BANK.

Mr. Calhoun, from the committee on the National Currency, reported a bill to "incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States." Accompanying the bill was a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, to which was annexed the following:—

OUTLINE OF A PLAN FOR THE NATIONAL BANK.

I. The Capital of the Bank.

1. To continue 21 years.

2. To be exclusive.

II. The Charter of the Bank.

1. To be 35,000,000 at present.

2. To be augmented by Congress to 50,000,000 and the additional sum to be distributed among the several states.

3. To be divided into 350,000 shares of 100 dollars each, on the capital of 35,000,000 to be subscribed.

By the United States, one fifth, or 70,000 shares 7,000,000

By corporations and individuals, four fifths, or 280,000 shares, 28,000,000

35,000,000

4. To be compounded of public debt, and of gold and silver, as to the subscriptions of corporations and individuals in proportions

Of funded debt, three fourths equal to 21,000,000

Of gold and silver, one fourth, equal to 7,000,000

28,000,000

The subscriptions of 6 per cent stock to be at par.

The subscription of 3 per cent stock to be at 56 per cent.

The subscriptions of 7 per cent stock to be at 106 51 per cent.

5. The subscriptions in public debt may be discharged at pleasure by the government, at the rate at which it is subscribed.

6. The subscriptions of corporations or individuals to be payable by instalments.

(1) *Specie*, at subscribing, 1,400,000

On each share 5 dollars 1,400,000

At 6 months 5 dollars 1,400,000

At 12 months 5 dollars 1,400,000

At 18 months 10 dollars, 2,800,000

7,000,000

(2) *Public Debt*, at subscribing,

Each share 25 dollars 7,000,000

At 6 months 25 dollars 7,000,000

At 12 months 25 dollars 7,000,000

28,000,000

7. The subscriptions of the United States to be paid in instalments not extending beyond a period of 7 years; the first instalment to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the payments to be made, at the pleasure of government, either in gold or silver; or in 6 per cent. stock, redeemable at the pleasure of the government; or in Treasury Notes, not fundable, not bearing interest, nor payable at a particular time, but receivable in all payments to the bank; with a right on the part of the bank to re-issue the treasury notes so paid from time to time, until they are discharged by payments to the government.

8. The bank shall be at liberty to sell the stock portion of its capital, to an amount not exceeding in any one year; but if the sales are intended to be effected in the United States, notice thereof shall be given to the secretary of the Treasury that the commissioners of the Sinking Fund, may, if they please, become the purchasers, at the market price, not exceeding par.

The Government of the Bank.
The bank shall be established at Philadelphia, with power to erect branches to employ state banks as branches elsewhere.

There shall be 25 directors for the bank at Philadelphia, and 13 directors for each of the branches, where branches are erected, with the usual description and number of officers.

The President of the United States, at the advice and consent of the Senate, shall annually appoint five of the directors of the bank at Philadelphia.

The qualified stockholders shall annually elect 20 of the directors of the bank at Philadelphia, but a portion of the directors shall be changed at every annual election, upon the principle of rotation.

The directors of the bank at Philadelphia shall annually, at their first meeting after their election, choose one of the directors appointed by the President of the United States, to be the President of the bank; and the President of the bank shall always be re-eligible if re-appointed.

The directors of the bank at Philadelphia, shall annually appoint 13 directors for each of the branches, where branches are erected, and shall transmit a list of the persons appointed to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President of the United States shall annually designate from the list of the branch directors, the persons to be the President of the respective branches.

None but resident citizens of the United States shall be directors of the bank or its branches.

The stockholders may vote for directors in person or by proxy; but no stockholder, who is not resident within the United States at the time of election shall vote by proxy; nor shall any one vote by proxy a greater number of votes than he would be entitled to vote in person; according to a scale of voting, to be graduated by the number of shares which the voters respectively hold.

The bank and its several branches, the state banks, employed as branches, shall furnish the officer at the head of the Treasury Department with statements of their officers, in such form, and at such periods, as shall be required.

The privileges and duties of the Bank.
1. The bank shall enjoy the usual privileges, and be subject to the usual restrictions of a body corporate and politic, instituted for such purposes, and the forgery of its notes shall be made penal.

2. The notes of the Bank shall be receivable in all payments to the United States, unless Congress shall hereafter otherwise provide by law.

3. The Bank, and its branches, and the banks employed as branches, shall have the necessary aid and facility to the Treasury for transferring the public funds from place to place, and for making payments to the public creditors; without charging commissions, or claiming allowances on account of differences of exchange, &c.

4. The organization & operation of the Bank.
1. Subscriptions to be opened with as little delay as possible, and at as few places as shall be deemed just and convenient. The commissioners may be named by the act or appointed by the President.

2. The Bank to be organized, and commence its operation in specie as soon as the sum of 1,400,000 dollars has been actually received from the subscriptions, in gold and silver.

3. The Bank shall not at any time suspend its specie payments, unless the act shall be previously authorized by Congress, if in session, or by the President of the United States, if Congress be not in session. In the latter case, the suspension shall continue for six weeks after the meeting of Congress, and no longer unless authorized by law.

4. The bonus for the charter of the Bank.
The subscribers shall pay a premium to the government for its charter. Estimated the profits of the Bank from the advance in the value of its stock, and the result of its business when in full operation, at 7 per cent a bonus of 100,000 dollars payable in equal instalments of 2, 3 and 4 years after the bank commences its operations might, under all circumstances, be considered as about 4 per cent upon its capital, and would constitute a reasonable premium.

The bill received two readings by its title, and was referred to a committee of the House.

THE TREATY.
The House resumed the consideration of the bill to regulate the commerce of the United States, according to the convention of Commerce with Great Britain.

The question being on the motion of Mr. Madison to postpone the bill indefinitely, was decided in the negative by the following votes,

For the postponement 60
Against it 81

The question recurred on agreeing to the amendments made in committee of the House. The amendments were negative, without a division.

Other amendments were proposed, of which was agreed to, viz: to amend the East Indies from the number of exceptions to the operation of the bill. The question then having been stated, the bill was engrossed for a third

reading? A debate arose, which continued till a late hour.

The bill was opposed by Mr. Gaston, Mr. Throop, Mr. Pickering and Mr. Mills, and advocated by Mr. King, of Mass. and Mr. Lowndes.

On motion, the house adjourned.

TUESDAY, Jan. 9.
The bill for carrying into effect the Treaty with G. Britain, passed to a third reading in the House of R. by a majority of 20.

INDIAN TRIBES.
Mr. Birdsey, moved that the committee of Commerce and Manufactures be instructed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting by law, all commercial intercourse between the subjects of any foreign power, and any of the Indians within the U. States.

Agreed to by a large majority.

Massachusetts Legislature.

Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1816.
A quorum of both branches of the General Court having assembled at the State House agreeably to adjournment, they proceeded to appoint a joint Committee to wait on his Excellency the Governor, and to inform him that they were ready to receive any communications he might think proper to make.

A letter was received from Joshua Head, Esq. declining to accept the seat at the Council Board, to which he was appointed in June last.

The joint committee reported, that they had waited on the Governor as directed, and that his Excellency was pleased to say, he would make a communication by the Secretary forthwith.

Immediately after, Mr. Secretary Bradford came in, and delivered to each branch a copy of the Governor's Message. [See last page.]

IN SENATE.
Thursday, Jan. 11, 1816.
It was ordered, that from respect to the memory of the late Rev. JOHN LATHROP, D. D. Chaplain of the Board, the Members of the Senate wear crape on the left arm during the present session.

The different parts of the Governor's Message were referred to committees as follows:

So much as relates to the return and report of the Quarter Master General, to the Honorable Messrs. Holman, Hooper, jun. and Weston, of the Senate, with such others as the House may join. [The House has joined Messrs. Hovey, Gardner, Harris and Lebaron.]

So much as relates to the return and report of the Adjutant General, and statement of the Board of War, to Honorable Messrs. Lewis, Crocker and Campbell, with such others as the House may join. [The House has joined Messrs. Witney, Brown, King, and Hyde.]

So much as relates to the adoption of effectual measures for the instruction of children employed in the several manufactories in this state, to Hon. Messrs. Starkweather, Hill and Sullivan, with such as the House may join. [The House joined Messrs. Rantoul, Ware, Davis and Emerson.]

Committees of the last session, who did not finish the business referred to them, were ordered to resume the same.

A communication from the State of North Carolina, proposing amendments to the United States' Constitution, in such manner as to make the mode of electing Representatives to Congress, and Electors of President and Vice President, uniform throughout the United States, was read and committed.

A communication from the same State disapproving of an amendment to the U. S. Constitution, proposed by the State of Georgia, the object of which is to reduce the term of service for Senators from six to four years, was read and sent down to the House.

A communication from the State of North Carolina, disapproving the amendments of the Constitution of the United States proposed by the State of Massachusetts, was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Friday, Jan. 12.
The Rev. Francis Parkman was chosen Chaplain of the Senate, to supply the place of the Rev. Dr. Lathrop, deceased.

Petitions of the selectmen of Georgetown, and of J. Fitch and others; of Isaac Peirce and Landres; of L. Hill and others, were referred to committees.

A representation from Mr. Apthorp, Treasurer of the State, relative to the transfer of certain stock, was referred to the Hon. Messrs. Otis and Moody on the part of the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Wednesday, Jan. 10.
The Message from his Excellency the Governor was read from the chair.

A committee was appointed to report on the expediency of extending the time in which actions may be commenced under the poor laws.

The petition of the Trustees of Hancock Free School, was read and committed.

Thursday, Jan. 11.
The Rev. Charles Lowell was elected Chaplain of the House, in the room of the Rev. Mr. Thacher, who had resigned in consequence of ill health.

Petitions—From Alden Bradford, D. Townsend, (on whose pet. a Resolve was

reported) Z. King; of a Committee of the Government of the American Antiquarian Society; of D. Baldwin; of the Portland Bank; were read and committed.

Friday, Jan. 12.
Petitions—of R. Swaine, D. Stowell and others; of S. A. Loring; J. Fitch and others; of Selectmen of Georgetown; of J. Taccone, jun. were read and committed.

A petition of John Bellows, President of the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank, in behalf of that institution, was read, and referred to the Standing Committee on Banks.

The Secretary of the State reported on the subject of the paper composing the public records. Committed.

Messrs. Tudor of Boston, Nelson of Gloucester, and Breed of Lynn, were appointed a committee to consider the expediency of providing that regular returns should annually be made by the different inspectors of manufactured articles within the Commonwealth.

Saturday, Jan. 13.
A committee was appointed to consider the expediency of passing a law, making the right of redemption of real estate, which has been set off to sundry executions, liable to be attached on *mesne process*, to be levied for the satisfaction of executions, with leave to report by bill, or otherwise.

A committee was appointed to consider the expediency of providing by law for the cutting of cord wood, intended for sale, as to length, quality and least diameter, with leave to report, &c.

The Rev. Nathaniel L. Frothingham, was chosen Chaplain of the House.

A committee was appointed to consider the expediency of granting a state tax the present year, with leave to report, &c.

Monday, Jan. 15.
A committee was appointed to inquire into the state of the following Scientific and Literary Societies, viz. the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Linnean Society, and the Boston Athenaeum, and any other Scientific Societies, that the committee may find it advisable to include in the investigation.

A committee was appointed to consider the expediency of appointing an agent or agents to sell all the title and interest which the state may have in certain estate taken by execution on a judgment or judgments in favor of the Commonwealth against Barnabas Bidwell.

Several private petitions were read and committed.

THE RECORDER.

BOSTON.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1816.

BIBLE SOCIETIES.
We gave an account of the British and Foreign Bible Society in our first number, we now proceed to the Continent of Europe.

1. The German Bible Society was instituted at Nuremberg in 1804, but has since been transferred to Basle in Switzerland. It has issued 25,000 Bibles and 16,000 Testaments in the German, French, Romanese and Italian languages. It has several auxiliaries.

2. The Bible Society at Berlin, was instituted in 1805. Its efforts have been principally directed to the printing of the scriptures in the Bohemian and Polish Dialects. It has issued 8,000 Bohemian Bibles; 8,000 Polish Bibles, and 4,000 Polish Testaments.

There are Bible Committees in Konigsberg, Francofort, Leipzig, Halle, Lubek, Osnabruck, Swedish Pomerania, &c. actively engaged in distributing the Holy Scriptures in different parts of Germany.

3. The Prussian Bible Society instituted in 1814.

4. The Potsdam Auxiliary Bible Society instituted in 1814.

5. The Bible Society at Stockholm was instituted in 1809. This Society is the "Evangelical Society" of which we gave an account in our last number. (p. 7.) The "Evangelical Society" has two objects, viz. the circulation of the Scriptures, and the distribution of Religious Tracts. By a fundamental rule of the Society, however, each object has its separate fund; and a distinct account is kept of its income and expenditure.

This Society has been employed in printing the scriptures in the Swedish and Lapone dialects. Eleven thousand Swedish Bibles, and 33,600 Swedish Testaments have been printed and distributed. Twenty five hundred copies of the Lapone New Testaments have been sent into Swedish Lapland at the public expense, for the suitable distribution of them by the Royal Chancery of Stockholm. The King of Sweden has expressed his satisfaction at these exertions in favour of the Swedish Laplanders. The Emperor of Russia has issued a Proclamation authorizing the importation of the Lapone New Testament into Russian Lapland. Measures have also been taken to distribute 1,000 copies in Danish Lapland.

6. The Swedish Bible Society instituted in 1814.

7. The Finnish Bible Society was instituted at Abo in 1812. At the formation of the Society the Emperor of Russia made them a present of about 2,000 dollars, from his own purse; and the British and Foreign Bible Society have given them, in all, nearly 5,000 dollars. Five thousand Finnish Bibles and 5,000 Testaments have been already published from standing types. The printing was superintended by the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg. The importance of this establishment will be felt when it is known that more than 1,300,000 persons speak the Finnish language, and that no edition of either the

Old or New Testament had been printed for the last 30 years; and that scarcely a single copy was to be purchased.

Auxiliary Bible Societies, and Bible Associations are about to be formed in every part of Finland.

8. The Hungarian Bible Society was established at Presburg in 1812.

9. The Bible Society at Konigsberg was instituted in 1812, and has published 3,600 Lithuanian Bibles.

10. The Bible Society at Zurich was instituted in 1812.

11. The Wirtemberg Bible Society was formed at Stuttgart in 1812. It has issued 10,000 German Bibles and 2,000 German Testaments.

12. The Bible Society at Halle was formed in 1812.

13. Gothenburgh Bible Society } In Sweden
14. Wenerus Bible Society }
15. Gutland Bible Society } In 1813.
(To be continued.)

SABBATH.
THE Essex Convention, on the subject of the Sabbath, are hereby notified, that a Special Meeting will be holden at the Hotel in Topsfield, on Tuesday, the twenty-third of January current, at 11 o'clock, A. M. to take into consideration the expediency of petitioning the General Court, for some legislative provision to revive, or give efficacy to, the Laws of the Commonwealth relative to the Sabbath, and to do any thing in relation to the general object which shall be judged advisable. A general and punctual attendance is earnestly requested.

The Chairman of the Committee.
Salem, Jan. 12, 1816.

THE SABBATH.
The opinion of Lord Chief Justice HALK upon the benefits which result from the due observance of the Lord's Day, is at this moment peculiarly worthy of attention.

"I have found," says he, "by long and sound experience, that the due observance of this day, and of the duties of it, have been of singular comfort and advantage to me; and I doubt not but it will prove so to you. God Almighty is the Lord of our time, and lends it to us; and as it is but just we should consecrate this part of that time to him, so I have found, by a strict and diligent observation, that a due observance of the duties of this day, hath ever had joined to it, a blessing upon the rest of my time; and the week that hath so begun, hath been blessed and prosperous to me; and on the other side, when I have been negligent of the duties of this day, the rest of the week hath been unsuccessful and unhappy to my own secular employments; so that I could easily make an estimate of my success in my own secular employments the week following by the manner of my passing of this day; and this I do not write lightly or inconsiderately, but upon a long and sound observation and experience."

FOREIGN NEWS.
By the arrival at Salem of the ship Mary Ann, 36 days from Havre-de-Grace, Bourdeaux papers have been received to December 3th.

Tranquillity prevailed in France. The trial of Marshal Ney was still pending, and the prevailing sentiment was that he would be acquitted; & measures appeared to be taking by the French government to secure order, tranquillity and happiness to France; and the allied powers continued in the utmost harmony; giving efficiency to their treaties and arrangements for the general peace of Europe.

Among the contents of the papers, we find the Treaty of Peace concluded between the Allied Powers and France at Paris the 20th Nov. together with a Convention between France and England, in regard to demands of British subjects upon the French government; and a treaty of the same date between Austria, G. Britain, Prussia and Russia, in which they stipulate to maintain the Treaty that day concluded with France, to renew and confirm the arrangements made the preceding year for the safety and tranquillity of Europe, saving such modifications as have been made by the new Treaty, especially in regard to Napoleon Bonaparte, for the exclusion of whose family from the supreme power in France, they pledge the employment of their whole force if necessary. The Mary-Ann brings dispatches for our government.—Salem Gas.

A vessel, arrived at Baltimore from Hayti, brings a rumor that the European Spaniards had taken Carthagen.

It is also stated, that about the first of Dec. seven sail of Christophe's vessels landed 500 men near Cape Tiberon, with the intention to join the disaffected in the mountains; but that shortly after the men proposed to their officers to join Petion, and on the officers refusing, they were shot, and the men went over to Petion.

To Day's Mail.
The Southern mail of this morning brings no news of any importance.

The Commercial Treaty still excited much debate in Congress. A bill had passed the Senate declaring merely, that such acts as were inconsistent with the Treaty should be void. This bill was sent down to the house, and after a long discussion was ordered to lie on the table.

The U. S. frigate Guerriere has arrived at this port and is at anchor below the Fort.

Fire at the Mint.
About 2 o'clock, on Wednesday morning last, a fire broke out in the back buildings attached to the Mint of the U. S. at Philadelphia. A part of the machinery was consumed, but otherwise little damage was sustained.

Shipwreck.
Schr —, Hopkins, of Portsmouth, went on shore at Point Alderton Bar, to the S. of Boston Light, during the violent gale of Friday morning last—and all on board perished! Her cargo consisted of tar and flour, supposed from the Southward.—The captain's chest and papers and part of her cargo had drifted on shore; and the people of Nantasket were saving the property, &c.

Barque Komulus, Morgan, 48 days from St. Ubes for Boston, with salt, wine, fruit, &c. to Wm. Giddard, was totally lost near Pigeon Cove C. Ann, on Thursday all hands got upon the mainmast, and reached the shore in safety, though nearly perished with cold and fatigue.

Thermometrical Register.
January 8—14, 1816.

Thermometer	Wind	Weather
8 9 16	8 NW NW	Clear, hazy, clear.
9 8 17	15 NW W	Clear, clear, cloudy
10 12 19	10 W W	Clear, clear, clear.
11 6 14	25 NW NE	Clear, cloudy, snow.
12 20 18	22 NE NE	Snow, cloudy.
13 12 18	19 NW NW	Clear, hazy, clear.
14 6 20	19 NW NW	Hazy, cloudy, hazy.

The sleighing was fine the four first days of last week. The storm on Thursday night was quite severe. Snow fell 8 inches, or perhaps 10, and was a good deal drifted.

ORDAINED.
In Claverick, (Columbia county, N. Y.) Rev. Richard Slyter, colleague with the Rev. Mr. Giphard, over the Dutch Reformed Church there. The church was collected in 1767; but this was the first ordination in C.

At St. John's Church, in Providence, Rev. Thomas Carlie was admitted, by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Griswold, to the holy order of Deacons. Prayers by the Rev. Asa Eaton of Boston. Sermon by the Bishop from 1 Cor. iv. 1, 2. We understand the Rev. Mr. Carlie will officiate at St. Peter's Church in Salem.

MARRIED.
In Virginia, Capt. John P. Dowall, of the Navy, to Miss Ann F. Tebbs.

In Philadelphia, Capt. J. Mitchell, of Fairfield, to Miss Eliza Mitchell, formerly of Boston.

In Ryegate, (Vt.) Mr. David Reid, aged seventy years, to Mrs. Polly Kissack, aged 38.

In Williston, (Vt.) Solomon S. Miller, Esq. to Miss Almira Chittenden, daughter of Hon. Martin C.

In Grafton, (Vt.) Mr. William Wyman, mer. of Charlestown, Mass. to Miss Anna Palmer, daughter of David Palmer, Esq.

DIED.
In New-Haven, Mrs. Elizabeth Munson, aged 62, relict of the late Dr. Walter M.

In Turner, Me. Mrs. Mary Turner, wife of the Rev. Charles T. aged eighty-four.

In South-Kingsion, Mrs. Elizabeth, relict of Robert Brown, Esq. aged seventy-two.

In Little-Compton, Mr. Jeremiah Austin, aged eighty-five.

In Griswold, Conn. Mrs. Melitabie, relict of the late Mr. John Coo, aged seventy-two.

In Norwich, Mrs. Lydia, relict of the late Capt. Elisha Lathrop, aged seventy-four.

In Groton, Conn. Mr. Latham Avery, aged eighty-six.

In Sullivan, Mr. Daniel Wilson, aged seventy-nine.

In Gilsom, Mr. John Bingham, aged 78; and in a week after his widow, aged 69, both of lung fever.

In Framingham, Mr. Jonathan Edmonds, aged eighty-eight.

In Holden, Mrs. Thankful Cheney, wife of Josiah C. aged eighty-three.

In Provincetown, Mr. Richard Baxter, aged seventy-five.

In Lincoln, Widow Tabetha Coburn, aged eighty-nine.

The deaths in Baltimore, in 1815, were 1349—of which 218 were of Consumption, 167 of Cholera Morbus, 108 of Pleurisy, 153 of various fevers, none of malignant, 83 of old age.

School in Marlboro'-Place.
No. 40, Marlboro'-Street.
(In the rear of Messrs. Callender's Tea-store.)
MR. and MRS. PEARSE, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their School continues on its usual conditions. Youths of both sexes are instructed in all the branches of useful learning. Terms for tuition in the English studies, eight dollars. In the Latin and Greek languages and Painting, ten.

Their accommodations for Pupils are equal, if not superior to any in Boston. In addition to an elegant and central situation, their rooms are elevated, airy and convenient. As the School will not be increased beyond a definite number, persons from the country, who wish to enter Scholars next quarter, would find their advantage in making application for such before the School shall have become full. Every obligation, which results from the responsibility of their situation, it is their anxious wish, and constant endeavor to discharge.

Boston, Jan. 17, 1816.

Private Singing School.
THE Subscriber presents his acknowledgements to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Boston for their encouragement; and respectfully informs them, that the Second Quarter of his Private Singing School will commence on Tuesday Evening 16th inst. at Mr. Turner's Dancing Academy, Bumstead Place. In addition to the present members, the Academy will be opened for the reception of those Ladies and Gentlemen who have acquired some knowledge of the Art of Music, and wish more perfectly to inform themselves in this branch of Science. Accommodations good. Every attention will be paid. For terms, apply at No. 53, Middle-street, or at the Academy on the aforesaid Evening.

Jan. 10. J. BALEY.

Ladies' fashionable Broadcloths, for Habits and Pelisses.
J. B. WINN, has just received at No. 9, Cornhill—1 bale superfine Broadcloths for Ladies' wear: Colours, Brown, Cinnamon, Olive, Olive-Brown, Bronze, Green, Bourbon-Green, Bottle-Green, and Imperial Blue. Prices from 4 1/2 to 11 dollars. 6w Jan. 3.

WILLIAM KIDDER,
Market-Square, Opposite Kidder's Lottery Office, KETPS constantly on hand a complete assortment of

Genuine Drugs and Medicines, which he offers for sale, on reasonable terms, for Cash or approved Credit.

Jan. 3.

History of New-England.
FOR sale by N. WILLIS, and S. T. ARMSTRONG, The History of New-England, by the Rev. J. Mearns, D. D. and Rev. E. Parish, D. D. Price \$1.12. But few of the present edition remain on hand. The sole Proprietor of this work, who has purchased the Copy-right, has devoted the net profits of all future editions of it to the purpose of assisting in educating indigent young men of piety and talents for the work of the Ministry. A Board of Trustees will be appointed to superintend the publication of future editions of this work, as they may be called for, and to expend their proceeds for the above purpose.

Jan. 3, 1816.

American State Papers.

MESSAGE

the Governor of Massachusetts to
General Court, at the commencement of
their session in January, 1816.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I have received, since the close of your former session, by order of the Secretary of State, twenty-eight boxes containing the laws of the United States, for the use of this Commonwealth; they are deposited in the office of the Secretary, to be disposed of according to the directions of the Legislature.

By a resolve of the 15th of June, one of the members of the late Board of War was authorized to complete and close the accounts of this Commonwealth against the United States, in the office of that Board, and file the same in the Secretary's office. It appears by his letter, that the service was seasonably performed:—This letter, together with the Adjutant-General's annual return of the militia of the State; and the Quarter Master General's return of the ordnance and military stores belonging to this Commonwealth, and of the arms and munitions of war, which were loaned to several towns and individuals and which have not been returned into the public arsenal, will be laid before you by the Secretary. He will also deliver you a letter from the Quarter Master General, stating divers circumstances relating to his department, which will require your attention.

Within the last three years, more than one hundred acts of the General Court have been passed, to incorporate persons for the purpose of carrying on manufactures of different kinds; in some of these, and other similar establishments, children are employed at an early age, before they have received the education which is usual in our English schools; and it may be expedient for the Legislature to require, that effectual measures be taken for the instruction of such children. This would be no disadvantage to our new branches of manufacture, which I have no doubt you will be disposed to encourage, and which seem to be entitled to that protection which can be afforded to them only by the National Legislature.

The careful education of youth is an object of the highest importance, as well to the government, as to every individual; a due regard to it, is the most effectual method to prevent the commission of crimes, and uphold order and just authority. At this period, when they are most susceptible of virtuous impressions, if they are left without cultivation or restraint, they will entail upon their country an endless series of mischiefs. But if their minds are enlightened by education, as they advance in life, they will understand and duly estimate their rights;—they will be able to judge of the characters and motives of men, and distinguish between the honest zeal of patriotism, and the intemperate heat of party spirit; and will acquire such information, as will enable them to exercise the rights, and perform the duties of citizens, in a free government, with steadiness and discretion.

From the ease with which new regulations may be introduced, perhaps we are in danger of treating the ancient forms and usages of the State with too little respect. The people, generally, have a peculiar attachment to those laws and customs which have been long established, and conform to them more from habitual regard, than through fear of punishment. Unnecessary additions to their number, or frequent alterations, would diminish their authority, and lay a foundation for a multitude of litigious suits. While, therefore, we encourage a spirit of genuine improvement, let us do justice to the usages which we and our fathers have approved, and guard against a temper of unceasing renovation; let us cherish those principles of government, and those systems of education, which have been derived to us from our ancestors; and especially the institutions which have a tendency to preserve in the minds of the people, that reverence for the Deity, without which, neither public nor private virtue can subsist, nor the welfare of a community be secured.

A state of peace is highly favorable to the improvement and prosperity of the people, and affords the best security for the continuance of their freedom. Our remote situation from Europe, might lead us to expect, that we should seldom be in danger of foreign war; but such expectations may prove delusive. In every country, some persons will be found, of a restless temper, who are always dissatisfied with a state of tranquility; and there are many, who eagerly wish for a share in those numerous and lucrative offices and contracts, which appertain to a state of war. These men may employ themselves in attempts to excite animosity in the minds of the people, against nations with whom we are at peace, and whose friendship is beneficial. Indeed, when the country is engaged in war, there may be some apology for adopting, in our publications, the language of boasting and irritation, with a view to recommend the measures of the government. But when war is at an end, if we persist in personal resentment, and endeavor to perpetuate a spirit of enmity against a people for whom our government professes friend-

ship, we manifest a depraved and malevolent temper: such conduct cannot proceed from any honorable motive;—it is equally unjust and impolitic, and can only tend to transmit our odious passions to future times, and entail upon our children implacable hatred, and never ending hostility.

But there may be danger of war from a higher source. In almost every government, there is a party, even in the public councils, who wish to signalize their term of office by some splendid action, or some acquisition of territory, however useless it may be; they are anxious to provide for their numerous friends and dependents, by multiplying public offices, and augmenting the patronage of the government; and they are willing to extend its powers, which are always enlarged in a state of war, in proportion as the public taxes, and the number of standing troops are increased. Besides, governments, strengthened by a large military force, are then often tempted to assume powers, which are wholly inconsistent with civil liberty. The people may also be involved in foreign wars, to suspend disputes or complaints which arise at home; or to promote the success of one political party against the other; or perhaps from the mere impulse of prejudice or passion. But when a war spirit predominates, from whatever cause, there will soon be found some occasion for hostilities. Events frequently happen in the intercourse of nations, which furnish a specious pretence for designing men, to excite the passions of the people, and dispose them to a rupture. They may affect great zeal for the interest of their own country, and proportional indignation against those powers, whose measures are supposed to obstruct it. In such cases, it will be hardly possible to avoid war, if at the same time, the people are flattered with an ostentatious display of their resources, and hear nothing but what tends to excite their vanity or inflame their resentment.

In the motives for making war, self interest has often a controlling influence; under the pretence of regard to national honor, rulers are too frequently inclined to discover supposed insults and injuries where none were intended. Instead of listening patiently to arguments in favor of peace, or reflecting how greatly they themselves may be deceived in appreciating their own motives and actions, they rashly declare war, and sacrifice many thousand lives, when by a short delay, and candid negotiation, the supposed injuries might have been fully explained or expiated.

Nor does our form of government afford us any assurance of uninterrupted peace. Republics of very limited extent, and surrounded by powerful nations, are chiefly attentive to their own safety; and have seldom an opportunity of indulging the spirit of conquest. But wherever that spirit prevails, whether in Republics or Monarchies, it is cruel, rapacious and insatiable. During the whole period of the Roman Commonwealth, that people were almost constantly engaged in wars with the adjoining States; in most of their wars they were themselves the aggressors, and were ready to gratify their ambition and avarice at the expense of neighboring nations, against whom they had no reasonable ground of complaint.

In Republics, ambition is the great source of crimes and misfortunes. It is frequently possessed by the favorites and pretended friends of the people; who, notwithstanding, when actuated by this impulse, lose their sentiments of justice and regard to the welfare of their country; and seem to have no sense of public calamities, unless they suffer themselves, or their family connections, or party influence, are affected.

Although, as members of this government, we can have no immediate agency in producing wars, or preventing them; yet, so far as we have influence in choosing the officers of the national government, we may and ought to employ it, in selecting those who are distinguished for integrity, moderation, and invariable attachment to the rights of the citizens and the public good. I hope the United States will be saved from the guilt of unjust and offensive wars; but we shall have little ground to flatter ourselves with the expectation of durable tranquility, until the rulers of the world are governed by disinterested motives, and the passions of avarice and ambition are controlled by a better spirit.

On this occasion, gentlemen, will you indulge me in a few remarks which relate chiefly to myself?

If we had been in a tranquil state during the last four years, I should not have been a candidate for any public office; but having been again called upon, I hoped to be capable of performing any service that might be assigned me, until our affairs should be in a more peaceful train, and the difficulties which embarrassed the government of the state should be diminished. That period is now arrived, and the infirmities of age make it necessary for me to retire, as soon as conveniently may be, from public business. Permit me, therefore, to say to you, gentlemen, and through you to our constituents, that I decline to be a candidate for the office of Governor at the next election. I thank my fellow-citizens for the many proofs they have given me of their confidence, and especially for their candor, in doing justice to the motives by which I was in-

fluenced in the course of the late war. I hope the people of this State, will in all future times be united in sentiments of mutual good will; and may the Almighty, who protected our Fathers, be the guide and defence of their children, in this, and every succeeding generation.

CALEB STRONG.

January 10th, 1816.

PAINE & HOMES,

No. 11, Union-Street, Offer for Sale,
2 bales Pelisse Cloths, containing Blues,
Browns, Olives, Searlets, and Greys;
2 bales Broadcloths;
1 do. Flannels;
1 do. Hunter's Cloths;
1 do. Toinett Vestings;
1 do. Coatings;
1 case Velvetens;
1 do. Worsted Hosiery;
2 do. Light undressed Prints;
1 do. Flag Hdkfs.
1 do. Cotton Fetters;
50 lbs. black and blue silk Twist.

The above Goods will be sold, wholesale or retail, for Cash or approved credit, at reduced prices. 3w Jan. 3.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Published by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS.
COLUMBIAN READER; by Rodolphus Dickinson, Esq. containing a new and various selection in Prose and Poetry, from the latest and most approved American and European authors; with an Introduction on the Arts of Reading and Speaking, and many valuable Sententious Maxims. Price, \$3.50 per dozen, 37 1-2 cents single. This Book is highly recommended by several respectable Teachers of Academies and other public seminaries.

Columbian Orthographer, price 22 cts.
Columbian Arithmetic, Price \$3.50 per doz. 37 1-2 cents single. Jan. 3.

Hard Ware.

JOHN W. ROGERS,
No. 15, Dock-Square.

HAS received his Fall Supply of Goods, consisting of a general assortment of Cutlery, Brass and Cast Iron Wares; Axes; Vises; Blistered and Cast Steel; Lead; Glass; Cut and wrought Nails of all sizes; English Shovels; Brass Kettles; Iron, brass, copper and cast steel Wire; Brads & Tacks; Powder & Shot; Lines & Twine; Cox's Currier's Knives; Files; Locks; Latches; Hinges; Screws; Saws; Chisels; Sad Irons; Brushes; Shovel & Tongue; Frying Pans; sheet iron Tea Kettles; cast iron Boilers; Stew and Sauce Pans; Pins; Needles; iron & elastic Knitting Pins; elastic Netting Needles; a very good assortment of Spectacles for retailing.

Cash given for Hog's Bristles, Old Lead, Pewter and Brass. Jan. 3.

Cheap Books,

For Social or Private Libraries.

N. WILLIS, being engaged in the publication of the Recorder, offers the following Books for sale at ONE THIRD DISCOUNT from the retail prices, either in large or small quantities.

Harmony of the Gospels; Collyer's Lectures; Wardlaw on Unitarianism; Cole on Sovereignty; Smith on the Prophecies; Scillman's Sermons; Gospel Treasury, 4 vols.; Porteus's Lectures; Life of Jonathan Edwards; Whitefield's Sermons; Stoddard on Judgment; Lathrop on Baptism; Clark's Travels in Holy Land; Life of Spencer; Bennet on Revelation; Life of Susannah Anthony; Grove on the Lord's Supper; Usher's Letters; Osborn and Anthony's Letters; Sacred Mirror; Halliburton's Great Concern; Baxter's Call; Orton's Religious Exercises; Orton to the Aged; Twelve Witnesses; Religious Life Important; Jerusalem Destroyed; McEwen on the Types; Letters from an Elder to a Younger Brother; Jenyn's Lectures; Flavel on Keeping the Heart; Spiritual Companion; Mason on Self Knowledge; Study of the Bible; Principles of Morality; Rise and Progress; Russell's Seven Sermons; Human Prudence; Vincent on love to Christ; Thompson's Seasons; Edwards on Baptism; Simeon's Discourses; Hareley on Revelation; Bunyan's Come and Welcome; Lyman's Reader; Buchanan's Apology; Songs in the Night; Biblical Catechism; Evangelical Instructor; Redemption, a poem; Mrs. Rowe's Exercises; Death of Abdallah; Howe's Thoughts; Mason's Remains; History of Joseph; Christian Morals; Sabbath Lessons; Force of Truth; Practical Piety; Flavel's Touchstone of Sincerity; Flavel's Navigation Spiritualized; H. More's Cheap Repository Tracts, 3 vols. Baxter's Reformed Pastor; Sellen's Abridgment of Scripture History; Religious Tradesman; Murray's English Reader; Grovier's Mourner; &c. &c.

Religious Tracts.

The following Tracts may be had as above, at the same prices as those published by the New England Tract Society.

Free Communion of all Christians at the Lord's Table, illustrated and defended by Elder Simeon Snow, 32 pages.
Life of Rev John Newton, author of Omicron, Cardiphonia, &c. 24 pages.
Intemperance, its gradual and insidious progress, with Life of Robert R. Brett. 24 pages.
The Remembrancer, extracted chiefly from the writings of eminent divines. 24 pages.
The Duty of using means for the Reformation of Immoral Persons. 24 pages.
The Dairyman's Daughter. 24 pages.
Sixteen Short Sermons. 24 pages.
Account of the Conversion of John Langhorne, who was executed for forgery. 12 p.
Practical Religion recommended and Exemplified in the character of Mrs. Abigail Pickard, The Warning Voice. 12 p.
Two Dialogues between a Corporal and a Private Soldier, on Intemperance. 12 p.
Mrs. Ramsay's Abridgment of Flavel on Keeping the Heart. 8 pages.
Anecdotes and Hints. 8 pages.
Sabbath Occupations. 4 pages.
Dr. Watts' Advice to a Young Man on his entrance into the World. 4 pages.
Dialogue between a Traveller and Yourself, on being born again. 4 pages.
Farewell Address of Major Sewall Lancaster, which at his request was read at his funeral, 8 p.
Juvenile Monitor, or Vice and Piety contrasted, 20 pages.
Conversion of a Mahometan. 12 pages.
Friendly Visit to the House of Mourning, 72 p.
Life of Col. Gardiner. 24 pages.

BOOKS,

Published by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS,
No. 8, State-Street.

THE Christian Minister's Affectionate
Advice to a New Married Couple, by Rev.
James Bean, M. A.

Domestic Happiness!

Thou art the nurse of virtue.—COWPER.
From the fifth London Edition. Price, neatly bound with Morocco backs, 50 cts. This little work is highly recommended, particularly in the Christian Observer.

The Beauties of Holiness in the Common Prayer, by T. Bisse, D. D. to which is added, A Discourse on the Holy Communion, and Guide to the Altar. Price 50 cts.

Smith on the Divinity of Christ, and on the Trinity in Unity of the Godhead, proved by arguments drawn from Scripture, and the writings of the Ancient Fathers. Price \$1.

The Catholic Doctrine of a Trinity.

A Pastoral Letter from the Right Rev. A. V. Griswold, D. D. Bishop of the Eastern Diocese, will shortly be published by R. P. & C. Williams.

Tracts, published by the Prayer-Book and Tract Association.

No. 1.—On Family Worship; by James Bean, M. D. Price 10 cts. single; 80 per doz. \$5 per hundred, and to members 5 cents each.

No. 2.—The Faith and Practice of a Churchman; by the Rev. Wm. Stanley.—25 cts. single, \$2 per doz. \$12.50 per hundred, and to members 12 1-2 cents single.

Also—Serious Advice to Persons who have been Sick. With a Thanksgiving for Recovery. By the Right Rev. Edmund Gibson, D.D. late Lord Bishop of London. From the fifty-first London edition. Price 6 cts. single, \$3 a hundred.

The "Serious Advice" contained in this little book, I think well calculated to do good, and earnestly recommend it to all Christians, and especially to "persons who have been sick."

ALEXANDER V. GRISWOLD, D. D.
Bishop of the Eastern Diocese.

Jan. 3.

LINCOLN & EDMANDS,

AT THEIR
Bible Warehouse, and Theological and
Miscellaneous Bookstore, 53, Cornhill.

KEEP for sale, the greatest assortment of Pulpit, Family, Pocket and School Bibles to be found in New-England, at all the various sizes and bindings—with an extensive stock of Theological Works, and Books in the various branches of Literature. Libraries supplied at the usual discounts. They have recently published the following

Valuable School Books.

Adam's Geography, a new and valuable work for schools, on an original and much improved plan. In three parts. Part I. consists of a Geographical Orthography, divided and accented. Part II. consists of a Grammar of Geography, containing the principles of Geography, to be committed to memory. Part III. is a description of the earth, &c. to be read in classes. Accompanied with a valuable Atlas. \$1; with Atlas \$1.50. The following extract of a letter from an Instructor in Philadelphia, to the author, exhibits the estimation in which the work is held: "I have introduced your Geography into my school with the most unexampled success. I am confident with one half the labor, I have realized more than four times the improvement I ever did with any other system."

Richardson's American Reader. A selection of Lessons for Reading and Speaking; wholly from American authors. 37 cts. single, \$3.50 per dozen.

Murray's Introduction to the English Reader—English Reader—and Sequel to the Reader.

Temple's Practical Arithmetic, and Child's Assistant in the Art of Reading.

The Child's First Book, being an easy introduction to Spelling and Reading; well adapted to the young learner.

The Writer's Assistant, containing Copies in Water Lines; for the improvement of Youth in Penmanship. By Joseph Searcy. Instructors who have used these writing books, have pronounced it the best system which has ever been adopted. Price 17 cts. \$1.62 a doz.

School-Masters supplied with all the School-Books in general use. Jan. 3.

The Geographical Works

of Rev. Dr. MORSE.

PUBLISHED and for sale by THOMAS & ARNOLD, Newbury-street, Boston.

1. The American Universal Geography, 2 vols. 8vo. edit 1812; fine copies \$8; common \$7.50—with an Atlas, containing 63 Quarto Maps, at \$7.50.

2. Abridgment of the above work, for Academies, &c. 1 vol. 8vo. edit 1813; fine copies \$4, common \$3.62.

3. School Abridgment, 12mo. \$1; 17th edit. 1814—improved by the addition of a set of questions, embracing the principal subjects in Geography which should claim the attention of the pupil—designed to aid Instructors and Scholars, in fulfilling their respective duties.

4. Elements of Geography, 18mo. 31 cts. designed for the younger classes in schools, and to lay a good foundation for future improvements in this science.

5. A Gazetteer of the World, in 2 vols. 8vo. \$7. American Gazetteer, separate, \$3.50. Booksellers and others may be supplied with the above Works, by wholesale on advantageous terms. Jan. 3.

THE PANOPTIST.

SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG, No. 50, Cornhill, Boston, continues the publication of the Panoptist, a religious monthly Magazine, which has been regularly published from 1805 to the present time. The twelfth volume will commence with the year 1816. Six volumes have been issued under the superintendence of the present Editor.

The late excellent and learned Dr. Buchanan expressed his opinion of the work, in the following words: "Many thanks for the Panoptist, an interesting and well conducted work. I admire much the good temper and enlightened spirit which are so visible in the religious community of America. It is the best pledge of the future happiness of your state. Desperate men will sometimes produce desperate measures; but if ever our ships should fight, the Panoptist and I shall yet be at peace."

These sentences were contained in a letter from Dr. Buchanan to the publisher of the Panoptist, dated Boro'bridge, Yorkshire, May 30, 1812, and written, not only without solicitation, but without even the most distant expectation that the writer would feel so much interest in a Magazine, printed on this side the Atlantic.

The price is \$2.40 a year, that is twenty cents a number.

New Subscribers are invited to send their names to the publisher, Jan. 3.

Notice to Teachers of Youth.

R. P. & C. WILLIAMS have republished the Columbian Orthographer or First Book for Children. In which the letters are methodically arranged, rationally explained, and accurately accented according to the best authorities. For the use of By James Pike.

Without fair culture's kind parental aid
Without enlivening suns and genial shade
And shelter from the blast: in vain we try
The tender plant can rear its blooming
Or yield the harvest promised in the sky.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The importance of early impressing of children with the rudiments of orthography is presumed none will deny; for the of speaking, reading and writing with ease and propriety, depends much on the habit of pronouncing words with accuracy. To give a death wound, therefore, to the full, incorrect practice of directing children to learn before they are able to read, is to recommend the Columbian Orthographer. This work we approve, because it is a school book ought to be, namely, a spelling book. The Tables distinguishing the different of words are judiciously arranged to show the progress of children in their studies.

We think therefore, the author merited as well as the gratitude of the rising generation; and we heartily recommend this book to instructors as better calculated to answer the design of a spelling book, than has hitherto been published.

[Here follow the names of many Clergymen, and Preceptors, and Teachers of Academies and Schools.] Price 25 cents each. tf

Wilberforce's View.

JUST published, and for sale by

ARMISTEAD, and N. WILLIS, A PRACTICAL VIEW of the prevailing Religious System of Professed Christians in the Higher and Middle Classes, with Real Christianity.

BY WILLIAM WILBERFORCE.

Member of the British Parliament. The high character which Mr. Wilberforce has long maintained, both in the civil and religious world, is generally known in this country. His practical view is every way worthy of a man of sound judgment and a true subject of which he has treated.

I. Inadequate conceptions of the hope of Christianity.—II. Corruption of Nature.—III. Chief Defects of the Religion of the bulk of professed Christians, regards our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Spirit—with a Dissertation concerning the passions in religion.—IV. On the prevailing inadequate Conceptions concerning Nature and the Strictness of Practical Christianity.—V. On the Excellence of Christian certain important Particulars. Arguments results therein in Proof of its Divine VI. Brief Inquiry into the present state of Christianity in this country, with some causes which have led to its critical state. Its importance to us as a nation, and practical hints for which the going considerations give occasion.—VII. Final hints to various descriptions of Christians. The subjects here presented to view may be interesting to every man who maintains the object of his serious inquiries. A work of this nature, from such a peculiarly reasonable at the present crisis, we think it reasonable to expect that it will be made with uncommon interest. It has been so often republished, and received much approbation from the religious world that it is deemed wholly unnecessary to any recommendations.

355 pages, printed on fine paper, price

—ALSO—

THE TOUCHSTONE OF SIN, or Trial of True and False Religion; by JOHN FLAVEL; written anew from the original, and illustrated with notes from Pious writers and other eminent writers. COM

Chap. I. Elucidation of the text. 17, 18.—II. Showing that many professors live under great and dangerous delusion in regard to their character. Proofs of this. Causes of their delusion. Implications of this topic.—III. Showing that holiness is a valuable and greatly enlarged source. Improvement and application. Showing what may be considered true Trial of men's hearts by prosperity or adversity. Effects of adversity upon Effects upon Christians.—VI. Trial of holiness. Why sinners may abstain from sin by the manner in which men perform duties of religion.—VIII. Trial by account of religion. True Christianity manifested. Advantages of holiness.—IX. Exhibiting the ends for which points trials of the graces of the Holy Spirit. Showing that such only is true holiness bear these trials.—IX. Various inquiries the subject, and some persuasions to holiness.—XII. Proposing various helps covering sincerity and detecting hypocrisy vice to the reader. Price, bound, 50 cts.

—ALSO—

A Treatise on KEEPING THE HEART, Selected from the works of the Rev. Mr. The style adapted to the present state of improvement. This important subject is in the following manner: Text explanations included in keeping the heart. Remarks should be the great business of the Christian Season.—1. The time of preparation. 2. The time of danger and temptation. 3. The time of outward war. The season of duty. 7. When we receive and abuses from men. 8. When we have great trials. 9. The hour of temptation. 10. The time of doubting and spiritual darkness. 11. When sufferings for religion are laid upon us. 12. When sickness warns that death is near.—Improvement.—1. To hypocrites and false professors. 2. To the people of God. Two which consume the time and strength of sinners. Exhortation to hearty engagement in keeping the heart. Ten motives by way of encouragement. Price 50 cents, bound.

THE RECORDER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

AT No. 76, STATE-STREET, BOSTON.

BY NATHANIEL WILLIS.

Price Three Dollars a year.